

WASHINGTON WAITS PEACE DEVELOPMENTS

MORE WILD RUMORS EX- PECTED TODAY.

Thought That Pressure Inside Germany Not Yet Sufficient to Break Military Bonds.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Official Washington today assumed an attitude of watchful waiting. With the report that the Kaiser had abdicated and that Germany had capitulated generally, discredited—and in fact, officially denied, according to reports reaching here, by the official press bureau of London—officials were inclined more than ever to the belief that today would be another day of wild rumors, all a part of Germany's program to keep the atmosphere surcharged with peace talk.

Reports Arouse Suspicion.
The state department early today was without any word that would indicate that any startling developments had occurred within the imperial German government. The early reports that the Kaiser had abdicated were received with interest, but at the same time with suspicion. And it was made plain all unconfirmed reports of the victory in Germany in the future will be received with reserve, in view of what appears to be a persistent effort on the part of Germany to force her peace program to the bitter end. The American public officials emphasized also should bear in mind the fact that Germany will go to any extreme in an effort to gain time to reorganize her badly beaten military forces and to delay the victory which would be a failure. Officials today admitted that the rumor of the Kaiser's abdication and of Germany's surrender would have a worse effect on the loan than even the influenza epidemic has had.

Austria Will Go First.
While it was made plain that even in Germany, in the course of the past few days, have been such that startling developments might be expected at any time, officials warned that Germany would bend every effort to stave them off to the very last. They were quite frank in saying that they looked for the disruption of Austria-Hungary before any such event could occur. The German government in Germany, and the possibility of the dual monarchy was pointed out, might naturally be followed by events of marked importance in Germany.

Meanwhile conflicting reports reached Washington as to Germany's reply to President Wilson's decision that no negotiations could be entered into with the German government as it is now constituted, or while Germany continues its atrocities on land and sea. One report coming out of Amsterdam was that the reply had been drafted and that it would reach Washington this morning.

Another from Basle, Switzerland, was that the Reichstag would meet today to discuss the terms of the German government's reply. The reply had not yet been reached. The reply had not yet been reached. The reply had not yet been reached.

Politics Surrenders to "Flu."
All meetings, social, politics, etc., called off in Chicago, Oct. 17.—Even political gatherings were today being held in the city of the influenza epidemic. All political meetings and conventions of every kind in the state are prohibited under a sweeping order issued by the Illinois influenza commission.

The deaths in Chicago directly attributed to the epidemic yesterday were 278, with new cases totaling 2,364, including influenza and pneumonia.

AMERICA'S ROLL OF HONOR

The Two Casualty Sections Contain 429 Names.
Killed in Action, 75; Deaths From Wounds and Other Causes, 53; Missing in Action, 16;
Severely Wounded, 128—From South, 114, of Whom 11 Are From Tennessee, 10 From Alabama, and 8 From Georgia.

SECTION ONE.
The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces:
(Only names of southern men are published in these lists.)
Killed in action 37
Deaths from wounds 23
Deaths from disease 21
Deaths from accident and other causes 3
Wounded severely 128
Missing in action 16
Total 218

Killed in Action.
Sergeant—Helmuth P. Kraft, Braunfels, Tex.
Corporal—Rogers C. Jones, Fort Worth, Tex.; Francis H. Romack, Katy, Tex.
Wagoner—Cliff Hiler, Kiefer, Okla.
Privates—Jeff B. Davis, Denton, Tex.; Fred B. Dawson, Stillwater, Okla.

Deaths from Disease.
Privates—Raymond E. Hyatt, Mineral Wells, Tex.; Jacob Richardson, New Orleans, La.
Deaths from Accident and Other Causes.
Sergeant—JAMES G. HUFF (Mrs. Edith May Huff), Eochee, Tenn.
Private—GEORGE RUFFIN (Mrs. Mittie Ruffin), Birmingham, Ala.

Wounded Severely.
Sergeant—Preston Allison, Longview, Tex.; Samuel Andrew McElwee, Strickland, Ky.; Franklin P. Curry, Lincoln, Tex.; Henry W. Rudd, Madisonville, Ky.
Privates—James H. McKee, Ky.; James M. Carroll, Minola, Tex.; James Lester Chambers, Terrell, Tex.; William A. Cole, McClure, Okla.; B. Compton, Arlington, Tex.; HENRY D. HANCOCK (William S. Hancock), Parrott, Ga.; Ed Hoover, Hartford, Ky.; Henry Hyatt, Minn.; William R. Shaffer, Moretown, W. Va.

Deaths from Disease.
Private—IVORY MORRIS (Miss Grace Morris), Birmingham, Ala.
Privates—Lorenz G. Bumgar, Cecil Ark.; HENDERSON FLETCHER (Mrs. Annie Fletcher), Mooreville, Ala.; SHELLY MARION (Mrs. Amelia Marion), Ripley, Ala.; David Eastman, President, Tex.; JOHN W. HARRIS (Mrs. Fannie Harris), Auburn, Ala.; Goldson Lemarr, Jonesville, Va.; Adolph G. Lungreen, San Antonio, Tex.

Deaths from Disease.
Privates—William C. Evans, Danville, Va.; Pleasant R. Paim, Spray, N. C.
SECTION TWO.
The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces. Only southern names are given:
Killed in action 38
Deaths from wounds 23
Deaths from disease 18
Deaths from accident and other causes 3
Wounded severely 127
Missing in action 15
Total 215

Killed in Action.
Corporal—Edward J. O'Malley, Fort Worth, Tex.
Privates—Joe R. Deane, Wadesboro, N. C.; EMMETT R. ROGERS (Mrs. Ruth D. Rogers), Troy, Tenn.; John C. Kenney, Bluffdale, Tex.; Ignace Moczymski, Pana, Maria, Tex.; Samuel E. Rice, Fort Worth, Tex.; Willie H. Sisk, Monk, Va.; George Stewart, Knoxville, N. C.

Deaths from Disease.
Private—COY SMITH, Auburn, W. Va.
Privates—James M. Bagwell, Pickens, S. C.; Albert R. Bone, Galveston, Tex.; JIMMIE D. ELLIOTT (Mrs. Edith L. Elliott), Ellijay, Ga.; George W. Simmons, Zebulon, N. C.

Deaths from Disease.
Private—LEONARD E. BROWN (James H. Brown), Chattanooga, Tenn.

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MONARCHY PLANNED

German and Native at Kieff Getting Ready to Overthrow Bolsheviks.

(By Arno Dorsch-Fleurnet.)
(Copyright, 1918, by New York World.)
Stockholm (via London).—My cable of Oct. 7 stating that it is one of Germany's plans to overthrow the Bolsheviks and set up a government composed of cadets and bourgeois is largely corroborated by the latest news from Russia.

An official wire from Petrograd today assures me that last Wednesday night the Ukrainian cabinet held a secret meeting in the presence of the chief of the Roman staff, Gen. Groener. The Ukrainian press was forbidden to mention the meeting.

Simultaneously there was held in Kieff a conference of cadets and members of the old duma and council of the empire.

Both meetings discussed the question of the restoration of the old, undivided Russia and the overthrow of the Bolsheviks.

The Ukrainian cabinet also discussed the representation of the Ukraine in the future peace conference, suggesting that a delegation as could be considered to represent all Russia, meanwhile, under the presidency of Gen. Groener, to continue negotiations with the different parties to regard to organization of the cabinet and the name of Milukoff is said to be prominent on the list of candidates.

The Ukrainian daily newspaper Dilo declares that a government crisis is inevitable, the whole cabinet retiring and a Ukrainian parliament being convoked.

There are also very strong rumors regarding the transformation of Ukraine into a monarchy.

Characteristic of the strained relations between the Bolsheviks and the Ukrainian officials, the Bolshevik agency dispatch today reports that the train with the Bolshevik diplomatic delegation which left Kieff last Sunday after the rupture between the Bolsheviks and the Ukrainian authorities at the station of Bachmach, that sixteen members of the delegation were arrested and that all diplomatic documents were seized.

Probably the German together with numerous well-known representatives of non-socialist Russia now assembled at Kieff, are contemplating the creation of a monarchist and probable monarchist all-Russian government at Kieff, and with the Ukraine and Cossack forces, a march against Bolshevik Russia.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION
British Diplomat Reviews Situation as He Found It in Russia.

Stockholm, Monday, Oct. 14.—(A. P.)—The British conditions brought about in Russia by the red terror of the Bolsheviks were reviewed today by the party of British diplomats who accompanied R. H. B. Lockhart, of the British diplomatic service from Moscow, Mr. Lockhart and his party were released by the Bolsheviks for the exchange of Litvinoff, the Bolshevik representative in London. They were taken from the jail in Moscow direct to the train which brought them to the border.

Notwithstanding protests made by neutral ministers, the wholesale slaughter of persons charged with counter revolutionary plans continues unabated. The British diplomats, who are the slightest when the party left Russia. Large numbers of persons were being executed daily on the slightest pretext and under the most revolting conditions.

The mania for murder is so strong among the Bolsheviks that they are not only murdering their own people, but they are also murdering their own people.

Many executions take place on the docks and parade grounds. These are in charge of Lithuanian troops. The victims are shot with revolvers and the bodies are thrown into the water.

Another party of British refugees who accompanied Consul Woodhouse from the Baltic have arrived here. They report that twenty-five British subjects were still in prison there when they left.

COUNCIL OF KINGS
Monarchs and Princes Rush to Berlin From All Parts of Empire, Forgetting Ceremony.

Paris.—(Copyright, N. Y. World.)—Germany's response to President Wilson's questions was drawn up with at least the tacit consent of the imperial general staff.

virtually have implied the annihilation of the allies, we must exact such reparations and such reparations for injuries and deaths of persons and property that the memory of it will endure throughout the ages.

For our part we must exact as preliminary to an armistice the surrender of all German war and mercantile shipping and all the German colonies, together with ample financial reparations for all the acts done against our people contrary to international law.

BERLIN REPORTS SUCCESS

"Engagements Ended in Our Favor," Says War Office.

Berlin (via London) Oct. 14.—The war office statement reads:
In Flanders the enemy continued his attacks. His main thrust was directed against Thourout and the Iseghem-Courtrai railway line. Against the remainder of the fighting front the enemy also launched vigorous attacks often supported by armored cars.

"On the northern attacking wing Thourout and Iseghem were held. Enemy attempts to thrust forward between Werken and Thourout in a northerly direction were frustrated by our fire line. South of Thourout we held the Lichtervelde-Iseghem line.

"Between Bohain and the Oise river the enemy again attacked after strong artillery preparation. North of the Bohain-Alonsville road we held him down by means of our fire. Alonsville was retained in spite of the fact that the enemy who repeatedly assaulted both sides of the village and attacked the village itself with strong forces.

"An enemy attack which broke forward north of the Oise failed before our lines.

"Engagements took place before our new positions north and east of Leons and the Aisne and in which we repeatedly inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Our line stands south of the Serre on the approximate line of Lieze-Sissonne-Le Thour-St. Germainmont.

"On the Aisne front there were no fighting. The small salient position between Oilly and Grand Pre along the Aisne towards Mourmelon has been evacuated. Our troops fighting there caused the enemy again yesterday to undertake several attacks productive of no result to him and thereby achieved the object of their temporary holding of the salient.

"Between the Argonne and the Meuse renewed vigorous attacks of the Americans failed under our fire and against our counter thrusts.

"On the eastern bank of the Meuse attacks directed towards the Meuse and the northwest broke up into very violent partial engagements in the forest region where observation was extremely difficult. These engagements ended in our favor. The Americans again yesterday suffered extraordinary heavy losses.

RUMORS RUN RIFE
Reports of Germany's Intended Capitulation Flood London Press Circles.

London, Oct. 17.—Rumor that Germany in terms of capitulation are in the hands of President Wilson, was received here in a radiogram today, but it was absolutely untrue.

So various have become the reports affecting Germany that the press has assumed a skeptical attitude towards the rumors of Germany's capitulation were unfounded.

The Chronicle, in commenting upon the capitulation rumors, took a skeptical view, saying:
"There is no real evidence of deterioration in the German military. We must not relax the intensity of our efforts."

The Post disagreed to comment upon certain of President Wilson's peace principles, saying:
"We should treat President Wilson's proposition for a league of nations with respect, but we should not forget it is now and untried. While defending the hypothesis, we must not surrender our well-tried and trusty weapons—the army and navy."

There were further evidences of unrest in Germany today, both among civil population and the army.

An Amsterdam dispatch to the Daily Express said that it would be authoritative that Germany must make peace in a few days or there would be a revolution.

A German regiment was reported to have mutinied at Aix La Chapelle and shot its captain.

The German press was greatly stirred by President Wilson's note, involving as it does, the position of the Kaiser.

The Krueze Zeitung, organ of the Junkers and the pan-Germans, urged Germany "to stand or die for the Kaiser."

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SCHEDULE CHANGES

Effective SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1918, changes will be made in passenger train schedules as follows:

No. 11 No. 21 No. 20 No. 10 No. 12
8:10 am ...Lv. Cincinnati Ar... 11:45 am 9:05 pm
7:10 pm ...Lv. Chattanooga Ar... 12:15 pm 9:45 am
7:40 pm ...Lv. Chattanooga Ar... 1:15 pm 9:25 am
9:09 pm ...Lv. Dalton Ar... 10:38 am 10:07 pm 7:32 am
10:25 pm ...Lv. Rome Ar... 9:15 am 9:01 pm 6:23 am
1:10 am ...Lv. Atlanta Ar... 6:25 am 6:25 pm 3:55 am
1:30 am ...Lv. Atlanta Ar... 3:25 am
12:05 pm ...Lv. Jacksonville Ar... 6:00 pm

Mobile Division train No. 15 will leave Rome 9:20 a.m. for Anniston, Selma and Meridian.

Memphis Division train No. 35 will leave Chattanooga 6:50 a.m. for Memphis and local stations.

Corresponding changes will be made at intermediate stations.

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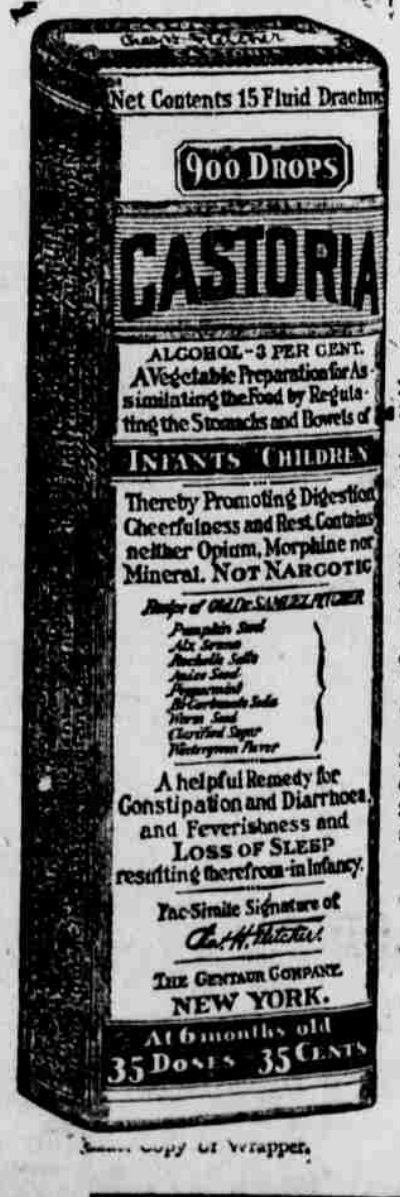
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Phone Main 649

Save the Babies

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent., or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent., or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save many of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupify, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. There can be no danger in the use of Castoria if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher as it contains no opiates or narcotics of any kind.



Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. A. F. Peeler, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have prescribed your Castoria in many cases and have always found it an efficient and speedy remedy."

Dr. Frederick D. Rogers, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I have found Fletcher's Castoria very useful in the treatment of children's complaints."

Dr. William C. Bloomer, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "In my practice I am glad to recommend your Castoria, knowing it is perfectly harmless and always satisfactory."

Dr. E. Down, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have prescribed your Castoria in my practice for many years with great satisfaction to myself and benefit to my patients."

Dr. Gustave A. Eisengraber, of St. Paul, Minn., says: "I have used your Castoria repeatedly in my practice with good results, and can recommend it as an excellent, mild and harmless remedy for children."

Dr. J. B. Elliott, of New York City, says: "Having during the past six years prescribed your Castoria for infantile stomach disorders, I most heartily commend its use. The formula contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children."

Dr. C. G. Sprague, of Omaha, Neb., says: "Your Castoria is an ideal medicine for children, and I frequently prescribe it. While I do not advocate the indiscriminate use of proprietary medicines, yet Castoria is an exception for conditions which arise in the care of children."

Dr. J. A. Parker, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Your Castoria holds the esteem of the medical profession in a manner held by no other proprietary preparation. It is a sure and reliable medicine for infants and children. In fact, it is the universal household remedy for infantile ailments."

Dr. H. F. Merrill, of Augusta, Me., says: "Castoria is one of the very finest and most remarkable remedies for infants and children. In my opinion your Castoria has saved thousands from an early grave. I can furnish hundreds of testimonials from this locality as to its efficiency and merits."

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